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"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WIS.

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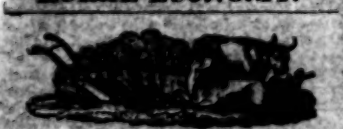
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Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DATE.	MOON'S PHASE.	For December, 1839.
1 Thursday	1 34 AM	
2 Friday	2 10 AM	
3 Saturday	3 10 AM	
4 Sunday	4 10 AM	
5 Monday	5 10 AM	
6 Tuesday	6 10 AM	
7 Wednesday	7 10 AM	

RURAL ECONOMY.



Extracts from an Address to the Planters and Farmers of South Carolina, on the subject of Agriculture, by Dr. W. S. Rosten, Barnwell, S. C.

It is much to be regretted that in many parts of the United States, we have conclusive evidence that agriculture does not receive the attention that is due to it, but is treated with absolute neglect compared with other pursuits. In New England, practical agriculture is on the decline. The quantity of land under cultivation in proportion to the population, is less than what it was twenty years ago; though in respect to the modes of cultivation and the utensils employed, especially the plough, great improvements have been made. The amount of the crops from the same extent of land has been greatly increased, and they are more carefully husbanded than formerly. Yet it is a discreditable fact, that New-England is dependent upon other parts of the country for the common necessities of life, and has little to export; excepting, perhaps, a small quantity of beef, the amount of which does not exceed that which is carried there alive from other parts of the country. Maine, although possessing great advantages for agriculture, notwithstanding its climate, pays comparatively but little attention to this interest. With a soil admirably adapted in many parts for the cultivation of wheat, but a small quantity of this grain is produced; and wheat flour with the exception of New York, is to be found far in the interior, a hundred miles it may be from the sea coast. The rest of the agricultural produce that is raised here, is not more than is demanded for home consumption, except a small quantity of potatoes and hay, of which there is an occasional shipment to our southern ports. In 1838 we had to import 150,000 bbls. of flour for our domestic consumption. New-Hampshire is even behind Maine in this matter, as hardly any approach to the necessary supply of bread-stuff is at any time made in that State. Vermont is the only one among the New-England States, that may be called agricultural; but even she has fallen off for a few years past. Formerly the production of wheat was encouraged with much success in Vermont, but at present she produces comparatively but little. The agriculture of Massachusetts is in an humble state. Of bread stuff it produces but a small part of its necessary supply; and great quantities of horse feed, oats, corn, and hay, are imported into the State and their vicinity. The farms are generally small, and in many cases cultivated as an appendage to a trade, profession, or some mercantile pursuit. It is but due to the intelligence of Massachusetts, however, to state that she is highly spirited, enterprising, and liberal in her improvements of the science of agriculture, by means of well-managed societies, liberal donations from the State, and the disinterested efforts of many eminent individuals. Rhode Island is essentially a manufacturing and commercial community. With the exception of the product of potatoes, and especially of onions, which it grows to a considerable extent, the State has no agricultural produce to export; and is almost wholly dependent on other places for its supply of bread. Connecticut, likewise, is a manufacturing State; and agriculture scarcely exists as an exclusive profession. New-York and Pennsylvania are engaged principally in commerce and manufactures. In many of the other States, as Indiana, Arkansas, Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia, where the corn and grain grow luxuriantly, the amount of bread-stuff produced, has diminished considerably within the last few years. In the State of Ohio, where at least three-fourths of the soil is fertile, and a large portion of it is first rate land—yielding from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre; corn is at this time (July) in considerable demand, and commands a comparatively high price. From Maryland and Virginia, the slave population have been taken off to cultivate cotton and rice lands. In the southern and south-western States, although agriculture is almost the exclusive employment of the inhabitants, the system pursued both in the mode of cultivation and the articles produced, is far from being ground-

GOSSIPING.

The most prevailing fault of conversation in our country, and, I believe, in all social communities, is gossiping. As weeds most infest the richest soils, so gossiping most abounds amidst the social virtues in small towns, where there is the most extended mutual acquaintance, where persons live in the closest relations, resembling a large family circle. To disturb the sweet uses of these little communities by gossiping, is surely to forfeit the benefit of one of the kindest arrangements of Providence.

The habit of gossiping begins in youth. I once attended a society of young persons, from thirteen to seventeen years of age, who met for benevolent purposes.

"Is this reading or talking afternoon?" asked one of the girls.

"Reading," replied the President; "and I have brought Percy's Reliques of English Poetry to read to you."

"Is not that light reading?" asked Julia Ivers.

"These are old ballads and songs."

"Yes, I suppose it would be called light reading."

"Then I vote against it; mother don't approve of light reading."

Julia, who had the lightest of all minds, and the most valuable of tongues, preferred talking to any reading, and without loss of time she began to a knot of girls, who too much resembled her.

"Did you notice Matilda Smith last Sunday?"

"Yes, indeed; she had on a new silk dress."

"That is the very thing I wanted to find out whether you were taken with it. It was nothing but her old sky-blue dyed."

"Can that be? why has she worn it over since she was thirteen. I wonder I did not see the prints of the tacks."

"I did," interposed another of the young committee of investigation. "I took a good look at it as she stood in the door. She couldn't deceive me with aunt Sally's wedding sky blue dyed black."

"I don't think Matilda would care whether you were deceived or not," said little Mary Morris, the youngest member of the society, colouring up to her eyes.

"Oh! I forgot, Mary, said Julia Ivers, that Matilda is your cousin."

"It is not because she is my cousin," replied Mary.

"Well, what is it then?"

Mary's tears dropped on her work but she made no other reply. She had too much delicacy to proclaim her cousin's private good deeds; and she did not tell how Matilda, having had a small sum of money, which was to have been invested in a new silk gown, gave it instead to her kind 'aunt Sally,' who was sinking under a long illness, and which her physician said might be removed by a journey. "It was—and we believe Matilda little cared how much these girls gossiped about her dyed frock."

Julia Ivers turned the conversation by saying, "Don't you think it strange that Mrs. Sanford lets Maria ride out with Walter?"

"Yes, indeed; and what is worse yet, accepts presents from him."

"Why I don't," exclaimed Julia, staring open her eyes, and taken quite aback by another person knowing a bit of gossip which had not yet reached her ears.

"Yes, she does; he brought her three elegant plants from New York, and she wears a ring which he must have given her; for you know the Sanfords could not afford to buy such things; and, besides, they never do."

I have given but a specimen. Various characters and circumstances were discussed, till the young gossips were interrupted by a proposition from the president, that the name of the society should be changed; "for," as she said, "the little charities they did with their needles were a poor offset against the inharmoniousness of their tongues."

There is a specimen of gossiping aggravated by treachery; but, bad as this is, it is sometimes committed more from thoughtlessness than malice. A girl is invited to pass a day, a week, or a month; it may be, in a family. Admitted to such an intimacy, she may see and hear much that the family would not wish to have reported. Circumstances often occur, and remarks are made from which no harm would come if they were published to the world, provided what went before and came after could likewise be known; but, taken out of their connection, they make a false impression. It is by relating disjointed circumstances, and repeating fragments of conversations, that so much mischief is done by those admitted into the bosom of a family.

You know that, with the Arabs, partaking salt is a pledge of fidelity, because the salt is a symbol of hospitality. Show a sacred gratitude for hospitality by never making any disparaging remarks or idle communications about those into whose families you are received. I know persons who will say, unobscuringly, "I am sure that Mr. So and So is not kind to his wife. I saw enough to convince me of it when I stayed there." Mrs. S. is very mean in her family. "How do you know that?" "I am sure I ought to know, for I stayed a month in her house."

"If you wish to be convinced that Mrs. L. has no government over her children, go and stay there a week, as I did."

"The B's and their stepmother try to live happily together; but if you were in their family as much as I am; you would see there is no love lost between them."

Now you perceive, my young friends, that the very reason which should have veiled this gossip's lips, she adduces as the ground of your faith in her evil report.

I have dwelt long on this topic of gossiping, my young friends, because, as I said before, I believe it to be a prevailing fault in our young and social country. The only sure mode of extinguishing it is by the cultivation of your minds and the purification of your hearts.

All kinds and degrees of gossiping are as distasteful to an elevated character as gross and unwholesome food is to a well trained appetite.

THE PAWN BROKER.

A SCENE FROM REAL LIFE.

Visiting the Pawn Broker's shop for the purpose of redeeming some articles left by an unfortunate friend, the following circumstance arrested my attention:

A middle aged man, entered with a bundle on which he asked a small advance, and which, on being opened was found to contain a shawl, and two or three other articles of female apparel. The man was stout and sturdy, as I judge from his appearance, a mechanic, but the mark of the destroyer was on his blighted countenance and his heavy stupid eyes. Intemperance had marked him for his own. The pawn broker was yet examining the offered pledge, when a woman, whose pale face and attenuated form bespoke long and intimate acquaintance with sorrow, came hastily into the shop, and with the single exclamation, "Oh Robert!" darted rather than ran, to that part of the counter whether the man was standing.

She was not wanted to explain her story; her miserable husband not satisfied with wasting his own earnings, and leaving her to starve with her children, had descended to the means of plundering even her scanty wardrobe, and the pittance, for obtaining of which this robbery would furnish means, was destined to be squandered at the tipping house. A blush of shame arose even upon his degraded face; but it quickly passed away, the brutal appetite prevailed, and the better feeling that had apparently stirred within him for the moment, soon gave way before its dissonant and insatiable cravings.

"Go home," was his harsh and angry exclamation; "What brings you here, running after me with your everlasting scolding!—Go home and mind your own business."

"Oh Robert, dear answered the unhappy wife, "don't pawn my shawl." Our children are crying for bread and I have none to give them. Oh let me have the money! it is hard to part with that shawl, for it was my mother's gift; but I will let it go rather than see my children starve. Give me the money, Robert, and don't leave us to perish."

I watched the face of the pawn broker, to see what effect this appeal would have upon him but I watched in vain. He was hardened to distress and no sympathy to throw away. "Twelve shilling on them," he said, turning them back to the drunkard, with a look of perfect indifference.

"Only twelve shillings!" murmured the heart broken wife, in a tone of despair—"Oh Robert don't let them go for twelve shillings. Let me try some where else."

"Nonsense," answered the brute. "It is as much as they're worth I suppose—Here, Mr. Crimp, give us the change."

The money was placed before him, and the bundle consigned to a drawer. The woman reached forth her hand towards the silver, but the movement was anticipated by her husband. "There Mary," he said, giving her half a dollar, "there, go home now and don't make a fuss. I'm going a little way up the street, and perhaps may bring you something from market when I come home."

The hopeless look of the poor woman, as she meekly turned to the door told plainly enough how little she trusted to this ambiguous promise. They went on their way; she to her famishing children, and he to squander the dollar he had retained.

Children.—How little do they who have grown up to man's estate trouble themselves about the feelings of children! It would really seem as if they fancied that children were destitute of all those fine and delicate springs of emotion which are recognised in maturer life, and are the sources of all our joys and sorrows. It is time that the grown-up world went to school to some one who has not forgotten the tender susceptibilities of childhood; that it may learn to sympathise with the little sufferers. The germinating bud has within its folded recesses all the beauty and fragrance of the flower; the gentle distillations of heaven sink as sweetly in its secluded shrine, and the sunbeams fall there as soothingly, as on the prouder petals that would claim all to themselves. How many a sweet spirit withers beneath the blighting frowns of an unsympathising guardian; how many a one retires to weep in solitude, because it is not loved as it would be, and is not comprehended in its affection! We little imagine what arcana we read, when the words "of such is the kingdom of heaven," pass our unheeded utterance.—*Rufus Dawes.*

Ashe.—Of all things to make grass grow, ashes beats; this you may depend upon for I have tried it often, and it has never failed yet. Just collect as much of it as you can,—the more the better—and spread it over your grass grounds, and see if I am correct in my assertion. It is said by some people, that it is the potash which is in it that produces the effect, and I strongly suspect they are right in this matter; for two years ago, suspecting that to be the case, I procured some potash from an apothecary, which cost five cents a pound, and dissolved it with water, and put it over the ground.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Again considered: with remarks upon the resolutions of May 31st, 1775.

The June number of the Southern Literary Messenger, contains an article on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the direct object of which is to deny the authenticity of that instrument as published, and, in its tendency is insidiously calculated to impeach the motives and injure the character of those venerable patriots who have given their solemn testimony in its favor.

The writer wishes the public to know that these Mecklenburg resolves of May 20th, 1775, are spurious—a base imposition practised upon the community, and should no longer receive that share of attention they have hitherto commanded. This, we believe, is the obvious meaning of his article. And upon what does this grave denial, this reckless disregard of well-authenticated facts depend? Upon an old newspaper, discovered by Peter Force, Esq., of Washington City, containing certain patriotic resolutions passed by a committee in Charlotte, May 31st, 1776. These resolutions are seized upon, by "Investigator," with unusual avidity, and without paying a decent regard to the pious exhortation, "Stop, poor sinner, stop and think," so important in worldly matters as well as in ethics, are proclaimed to the world as the original Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence! Alas! to what extremities prejudices will carry mankind! Enough, it was thought, had appeared in the pages of the Messenger, editorial and communicated, to satisfy every impartial inquirer on this subject. In the few remarks we now intend to make, we disclaim controversy;—but shall proceed to examine briefly in what manner this subject has been investigated in the article above alluded to, and inquire if that knowledge of facts, value of testimony, or honesty of deduction has been evinced in its production, as might have characterized its author. We think it may be made apparent, if Investigator had ever read the Mecklenburg resolves, and accompanying proceedings, with any other motive in view than to cavil, he might have found therein a satisfactory solution for any mystery, in that the resolutions of May 31st might have given rise, and their origin consistently accounted for. In the account of the Mecklenburg Convention, we are informed of the appointment of a "standing committee of public safety," whose duty it was to meet at stated periods and transact such business as the exigency of the day demanded. Before this committee, "clothed with civil and military power," were arranged all Tories, and persons suspected of being inimical to the "American cause."

It exercised much wholesome and efficient authority, and recommended various measures of a prompt and decisive nature, which "had a general influence on the people of the county to unite them in the cause of liberty and the country." Now, we ask an impartial community, may not these resolutions of May 31st have emanated from this "committee of public safety," and does it not comport more with fair and honest inference, to conclude that such was the case, than to adopt the disingenuous artifice of pronouncing them identical with the Mecklenburg Declaration passed eleven days before, "in presence of a large, respectable, and approving assemblage of citizens?" A few of this "large assemblage," are still alive to testify to the proceedings of the 20th of May, and delight to narrate this "deed of noble daring" with all the patriotic ardor so common to the veteran soldier; thus verifying the glowing sentiment of Mrs. Leslie:

"The warrior's soul lights up and shines
When memory fans the fire,
And gallant deeds of former times
The martial tale inspire."

An impartial public will not, without due investigation, thus basely repudiate the high and unimpeachable testimony of a noble phalanx of revolutionary worthies. The Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, and the resolutions of May 31st, which Investigator heralds to the world, will be found, upon comparison, to be entirely different; the one emanating from an unusually large "convention" of delegates and people of the county unanimously adopting independent measures; the other, only such patriotic proceedings of a legislative character, as occurred frequently at that excited period, without any thing attending their publication to make an indelible impression on the memory, and, in reality, never existing, or regulating the community as therein recommended. In the exasperated state of the public mind that then existed, it is not surprising that "committees" met frequently, and that their proceedings should be marked with a spirit of resistance. With these facts before us, in offering a rational explanation of these resolutions of late discovery, is there any propriety or necessity of adopting the forced and illiberal construction which "Investigator" is pleased to advance?

Were this the only consistent view that could be taken of this matter, the community might rest satisfied. But there is another mode of accounting for them, drawn from the history of the State, touching this eventful period, which we will briefly notice, and leave for others to determine. It will be recollected that on the 24th of April, 1775, nearly one month previous to the adoption of the Mecklenburg Declaration, the royal governor of North Carolina was compelled, in consequence of the fearful array of popular movements in view of the palace at Newbern, to take shelter on board "his majesty's ship Cruiser." We forbear giving a detail of the train of interesting events which led to this first gubernatorial expulsion, constituting as it does, one of the brightest pages in the early history of the State.

It is here passingly alluded to, to show, that at this early period there existed much maturity of opinion, on the subject of independence; the people were actually living under a whig government, and, consequently, no where felt the restraints of royal authority. In every section of the State, the great principles of liberty, and the "unalienable and inherent rights of man" had been sedulously inculcated by the distinguished whig leaders of the day—to them the people were ardently attached, and to them they anxiously looked for a removal of grievances. Upon the memory of such men as a Johnston, a Harvey, an Ashe, a Hooper, a Caswell, an Irwell, a Polk, with many others, pioneers in the cause of liberty, the patriot delights to dwell. Under the auspices of such men, the provincial congress of 1774 was called into being, comprising the virtue and intelligence of the people. In this congress, the delegates of each county and town were instructed to have elected "county committees," whose duty it was to have the resolves of congress properly executed, arrest Tories, and consult for the general good. These "county committees," soon sprung into existence at the recommendation of the delegates, and proved one of the most useful instruments employed in the revolution of public opinion. They held four regular sessions during the year, but from their great facility of assembling, were in the habit of meeting at "short notices" for the transaction of any important business. History informs us, they sometimes "usurped the authority of the county court, and subjected the gravity and reason of the law to the control of the popular will." This conflicting jurisdiction, however, did not "uproot the foundations of civil society," as predicted by governor Martin;—on the contrary, their impudences were amply atoned for by the good they accomplished. "They exercised, rigidly, a political censorship, and did not hesitate to subject to the penance of a dungeon all persons convicted of disrespectful language to the American cause." That they held frequent meetings throughout the year 1775, we have abundant proof in the history of the State, and proclamations of governor Martin, denouncing them as "traitors" and "seditious combinations," and "subversive of his majesty's government." And again, we ask, may not these resolutions of May 31st have emanated from this "committee," deriving its authority from a provincial congress? At this distant day it is, perhaps, impossible to say with which committee they originated—either might have passed them, and it is now a matter of little moment to which we ascribe their paternity. The flame, kindled at the battle of Lexington, continued to rage with unabated fury throughout the State, and was the active excitant in the Mecklenburg Convention of May 19th and 20th, of promoting the adoption of the most stern and declarative measures. The same soul-stirring argument—the "inhuman shedding of blood" at Lexington—is heard and felt, in the proceedings of the "Cumberland Association," one month afterwards (June 20th). These "associations" prevailed extensively during the year 1775, and, although only a few acts, breathing the most spirited tone of resistance, have reached our times, shall we reject these as spurious, unworthy of a "local habitation and a name," because they have not yet been found in the pages of a newspaper, and thus fall within the limits of our narrow prejudices? The proceedings of these "associations," and a few other patriotic meetings, as well as the Mecklenburg resolves of May 20th, have come down to us in a properly authenticated manner, and they all await the same doom—a rejection or reception by an impartial public. The Mecklenburg Declaration was found among the valuable papers of the late General William B. Davis, in all respects a proper depository of such a record, and to whom we have evidence a copy was sent. This copy, now in the executive office at Raleigh, somewhat torn, and bearing all the marks of age, is entirely legible. A bare inspection of this venerable paper is well calculated to produce a favorable opinion of authenticity in the mind of any superficial or incredulous investigator of this subject. But apart from these explanatory views relative to a consistent accountability of the resolutions of May 31st, have we not the most direct and specific testimony? The late Col. William Polk of Raleigh, says, he was "present on the 20th of May, 1775, and heard his father, (Col. Thomas Polk,) proclaim independence to the assembled multitude." And need it be inquired, will he be believed? The proclamation of independence on such an inspiring occasion, was well calculated to make a deep impression on every interested spectator. The late General Graham, of Lincoln, a citizen and soldier worthy of the best days of the republic, and noted for his general intelligence and accurate knowledge of revolutionary events, says, "During the winter and spring preceding that event, (Declaration of Independence,) several popular meetings of the people were held in Charlotte; two of which I attended. On the 20th of May, 1775, besides the two persons elected from each militia company, (usually called committee-men,) a much larger number of citizens attended in Charlotte than at any former meeting—perhaps half the men in the county. The news of the battle of Lexington, the 19th of April preceding, had arrived. There appeared among the people much excitement. After reading a number of papers, an usual, and much estimated discussion, the question was taken, and they resolved to declare themselves independent."

This is but a small part of General Graham's testimony; but our prescribed limits will compel us to pass over much of this interesting historical matter. Need it be in-

quired throughout the range of his acquaintance, "was he deceived, or can he be believed?" The testimony of the late Rev. Humphrey Hunter, of Lincoln, who, in the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, laid aside, for a time, his academic studies—his engagement with books, to join in the engagement with men—is equally specific, clear and satisfactory. He left behind him a manuscript "Journal of the war in the South," describing every battle in which he was an actor, and every important transaction which he witnessed. He says, in connection with this subject, "Orders were presently issued by Col. Thomas Polk, to the several militia companies, that two men selected from each corps, should meet at the court house on the 19th of May, 1775, in order to consult with each other upon such measures as might be thought best to be pursued. Accordingly, on said day, a far larger number than two out of each company were present." The resolves, as heretofore published, are then given. "These resolves having been concurred in, by laws and regulations for the government of a standing committee of public safety, (above alluded to) were enacted and acknowledged. Finally, the whole proceedings were read distinctly and audibly at the court house door, by Col. Thomas Polk, to a large, respectable, and approving assembly of citizens." But will we be told all this is *spurious* or *fabricated* testimony? So deep an impression had this magnificent and early step by the citizens of Mecklenburg made on the writer's memory, that in an account of "General Review" in Charlotte, in 1812, seven years before the first public agitation of this subject, by the editor of the Raleigh Register, we find the *place* and the occasion eliciting a passing tribute of veneration to this illustrious transaction. After saying "One hundred seniors, exempted by law from military duties, were present," and that "a large majority of these were veterans of the revolution," he adds, "it is also worthy of remark, that not a few of these well-tried patriots had paraded on that same ground in 1775, and anticipated Congress in a Declaration of Independence." The testimony of John Davidson, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, sustaining the above statements, has been adduced. He also furnished a copy of one of the original certificates, granted by Abraham Alexander, chairman both of the Mecklenburg Convention and the "Committee of Public Safety." It ran in the following words:

"North Carolina, Mecklenburg County, November 28, 1775.
These may certify to all whom they may concern, that the bearer hereof, is allowed here to be a true friend to liberty, and signed the association."

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER,
Chairman of the Committee of P. S."

This was the test of patriotism, with which every individual friendly to the American cause was required to be furnished; so vigilant were the measures adopted by our forefathers in guarding the sacred privileges we now enjoy! Other testimony equally clear and specific might be cited from published and unpublished sources, but as this subject was discussed somewhat in detail, in a former number of the Messenger we deem it unnecessary to multiply proof. Long before the first public announcement of this subject in 1819, the citizens of Mecklenburg knew and appreciated the noble deed. It was not a vague and uncertain tradition of the passage of a few patriotic resolutions of a bold character, of which several of the colonies could even then boast, but it was the adoption of a Declaration of Independence that made the distinguishing and indelible impression. When public attention was first called to this subject, it was not so much as to remove any doubts that had arisen, as to supply the knowledge of a memorable transaction in the history of the state, which was known to be notoriously deficient, not only in this, but in several other important respects. Added to this, many of the respectable witnesses would soon pass from time to eternity; and hence, not only the honor due to the actors, but the cause of truth pointed out the necessity of publishing to the world the important fact, and the indubitable basis upon which it rested. It is worthy of remark, that several of the most conspicuous actors in the Mecklenburg proceedings of May 20th, were active and influential members of the provincial congress, which convened in Halifax a little upwards of ten months afterwards, (April 4th, 1776.) We accordingly find that the same spirit of independence which characterized the Mecklenburg Convention above all other "meetings" of the people or their "committees," also shone conspicuously in this Congress, and gave birth to the first legislative recommendation of a national declaration. As this report on the subject of independence is not extensively known, we subjoin it as an important historical document:

"The select committee to take into consideration the usurpations and violence attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defence of this province, reported as follows, to wit:

"It appears to your committee, that pursuant to the plan concerted by the British ministry, for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a power over the persons and properties of the people unlimited and uncontrolled; and disregarding their humble petitions for peace, liberty, and safety, have made divers legislative acts, denouncing war, famine, and every species of calamity, against the continent in general. The British fleets and armies have been, and still are daily employed in destroying the people, and committing the most horrible devastations on the country. That governors in different colonies have declared protection to slaves, who should improve their hands in the blood of their masters. That the ships belonging to America are declared prizes of war, and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated. In consequence of all which, multitudes of the people have been destroyed,

ed, or, from easy circumstances, reduced to the most lamentable distress. And, whereas, the moderation hitherto manifested by the united colonies, and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother country on constitutional principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those means alone which have been hitherto tried, your committee are of opinion that the house should enter into the following resolve, to wit:

"Resolved, That the delegates for this colony in the continental congress, be empowered to declare independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof), to meet the delegates of the other colonies, for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out."

"The congress taking the same into consideration, unanimously concurred therewith."

Upon comparison, it will appear that a striking similarity of language is common to this short state paper, and the national Declaration of Independence. Yet who accuses Mr. Jefferson of intentional plagiarism? It is not strange, that men who have been long accustomed to think alike should also speak alike. It is not strange, when high-toned patriotic feelings seek for utterance, and the cause of liberty was the ever-present, soul-stirring theme, that men should express themselves in similar or identical language. Neither is it strange that many choice phrases should be currently used, and fondly remembered. Such expressions as "unalienable" or "inherent rights," "dissolve the political bands," "absolve all allegiance," "pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, &c., or "sacrifice" or "risk our lives and property," with many others that might be named, were peculiarly the language of the times. The sentiments eloquently embodied by Mr. Jefferson, were not peculiar to himself, but adopted by him as expressive of the common feeling in the emphatic language of that eventful period. We particularly allude to those expressions upon which is built the theory of plagiarism. In conclusion, under whatever aspect this whole subject is viewed, the honest inquirer will see no propriety of adopting "Investigators'" gratuitous assumption of a forgery of resolutions for the 20th of May. Against this cheap and summary process of settling questions, the candid reasoner will revolt and enter his willing protest. The imposing circumstances under which the Mecklenburg Convention was called into being, its duration, (two days,) the subject discussed, (Independence,) and the applause with which the proceedings were received by a large and admiring audience, were as fitly calculated to rivet the attention, and make a lasting impression on the memory, as any other prominent and interesting occurrence of the revolution. We now dismiss our remarks to the careful investigation of an impartial public, prepared to await its rightful decision, under whose award the subject can only properly rest in peace.

C. L. H.

August 31, 1839.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are too many persons who begrudge the trifling sum asked for a year's subscription to a newspaper, and many, indeed, who think that it is money thrown away. Were this fountain of knowledge, this vehicle of intelligence, for once with held from the public, were the press to cease to issue its daily or weekly quantum of information, in what a state of darkness would we remain! The smallest item in a periodical journal has interest in it to one individual, though it may be passed unnoticed by another. How many fathers are there who have taken their little prattlers on their knee by the domestic fireside, and taught them to lap out the letters and words on the pages of a newspaper, one by one, thus preparing the young and expansive mind for the more intricate labyrinths of education, and making a newspaper the first source of knowledge! How many mothers have administered successfully to their sick offspring by following a recipe from a newspaper! And how many young persons have learnt lessons which never fail to be of use to them in after life! The farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, all find its pages an exhaustless fountain of information. Even in the obituary and hymenial notices, we find a fund to meditate upon. Some may glance carelessly over the former, and not finding the name of any friend or relative there recorded as having departed to "another or better world," seek something more interesting; but one out of the hundreds who read, may with tearful eyes read the records of the virtues of one dear to him. Who can tell, while glancing carelessly over this schedule of death, of the many tears, the many heart-rending sighs the record of one solitary name may cost? Hopes forever blasted—a young and tender bride torn from a bereaved husband—a fond father dragged from a hopeless family—a doating mother; a dutiful son; or a fond and affectionate daughter, torn by the relentless destroyer forever from their dearest and nearest. Many and many are the bitter tears one solitary record of death has cost! Look to the list of those who are wedded until death—think of the many who have staked their happiness upon a single cast of the die; of the bride blushing a thousand charms at the altar where she is to be united forever to the one of her choice. Oh! the awful balance of the scales of happiness and misery at that moment! The dread of the future, the bias of the present. There is nothing in a miscellaneous paper but what will find interest with some class of readers—the gay, the grave, the pious, the studious and the indolent—they will all have their money's worth.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Most Horrid.—We hear that in Fairfield District, a few weeks ago, a man whose name was not known to our informant, was to death his mother. Upon the verdict of a coroner's jury he had been apprehended, and is now confined in jail.

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

From the Boston Advertiser.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

AS IT RELATES TO THE SOUTH.

In the year 1832, Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States, came forward with a proposal to furnish the country with a "better currency," and to improve the condition of the domestic exchanges. This proposition was entirely voluntary and gratuitous on his part. There was nothing in the state of the currency or the exchanges at that time that seemed to demand any improvement. We possessed, in addition to the local currencies, at that time, in a perfectly sound condition, a general or federal currency of uniform value throughout the United States, and collections were made at the extreme points of the Union at an expense of from one to one half per cent.

General Jackson and his party, however, having determined to make the management of the finances, and the custody of the public money, a part of their system of rewards and punishment, and in this way to convert the treasure of the nation, or at least its custody and use, into "spoils of victory," resolved to overturn the system then established, and to introduce a new one more subservient to their particular ends.

To gloss over this selfish scheme with some appearance of patriotism and public spirit, they proclaimed their intention of providing a "safer custody" for the public funds, and a "better currency" for the people, and an "improved system of exchanges" for the merchants. These were the three baits held out to induce the people to second their schemes. By playing dexterously upon certain long established prejudices, by appeals to the private interest or supposed private interest of capitalists and brokers and by all the arts which, as political demagogues, they know so well how to use, they easily enlisted a majority of the people in their scheme, and they made the first decisive stroke towards the practical introduction of their new system, by the removal of the deposits in 1833. Since then we have had in regular succession down to the present time, all of them the fruits, direct or indirect, of this new policy of the government, the following phenomena, viz:

1. The panic of 1833-34.
2. The excessive speculations of 1835-6.
3. The stoppage of 1837.
4. The severe money pressure and general fall of prices of 1838-39.
5. The stoppage of 1839.
6. The annihilation of a uniform paper currency.
7. The total confusion, and almost the annihilation, of the domestic exchanges.
8. The depreciation and disorder of a large part of the local currencies.

Such is the accumulation of distresses which the national administration, in its attempt to convert the finances and treasure of the nation into a party political fund, has heaped upon the nation.

But this is by no means the worst of it. Having overwhelmed us with these multifarious miseries, the government has also withdrawn from us that hope of a "better currency" by which it seduced the people to follow it. Having led us into a deep slough, it all at once proclaims that it is no affair of the government to pilot us out. The people are told, are apt "to look to the Government for too much." The constitution is gravely cited to show that as to trade and exchanges, and such matters, the government has very little to do. It is a great pity that these constitutional discoveries had not been made in season to prevent the people from being deluded by those promises of a "better currency" and "better exchanges," by which they were seduced to second the plans of the government. To a people overwhelmed with misery and despair, looking anxiously to the administration whose lead they have followed, for aid, that administration now coolly replies—"the only duty of the government in these matters is to look after the coinage of gold and silver and at the same time to take care of itself. And inasmuch as the banks and the people seem to have got into difficulty, the best course for the government to take, seems to be to cut all communication with them, or in the words of Mr. Van Buren's message, "to separate the fiscal concerns of the government from those of individuals or corporations," to set up for the government an "independent treasury," to be filled with an "independent currency," and to leave corporations and individuals to shift for themselves!"

Such was the scheme of relief, which Mr. Van Buren and his adherents proposed at the time of the stoppage of 1837, and it is that same plan of relief to which they still adhere, and which simply amounts, according to the most favorable view we can take of it, to doing just nothing at all, but which, according to a wiser and just view of it, aims at a total overthrow of the banking system of the country.

Now here is a plain case, which a man may read while he runs, too plain a case to be misunderstood. The existing administration, in its attempt to turn the Treasury of the nation into a machine for political intrigue, has involved the finances, the currency, the exchanges, the trade of the country, in utter confusion. It has deprived us of a good national currency, which we had. It has corrupted and debased the greater part of our local currencies. It has forgotten, and now disowns, all the promises it had made, but is still pressing on, as vigorously as ever, towards its original aim, which it now proposes to accomplish by means of what it calls an "Independent Treasury," that is to say, a Treasury which requires all debts, to it to be paid in gold and silver, and which deposits that gold and silver, for safe keeping, in the hands of a parcel of desperate political brawlers, without character or property, such men as your Prices, your Swartwouts, your Jubal Harringtons, and all that sort of Sub-Treasurers.

Will the people suffer themselves to be any longer gulled and deceived by such a faithless, such a worthless administration? Will the people entrust their affairs any longer in hands as inefficient and incapable as they have proved to be false and faithless? Can there be any hope for a solid

and substantial cure for the evils under which we are now laboring, until we shall put at the head of our national affairs, men honest and more trustworthy men? Do the people wish, by the re-election of Martin Van Buren, to protect, for five years longer, those distresses, which since the commencement of his administration, have bowed the country to the ground? If the late resumption of specie payments, and the apparent resuscitation of mercantile affairs, had lulled the people to sleep, it is now time for them to wake again. The calm was deceitful; the storm now bursts upon us with new fury. Up, ye men, and hurl into the sea these political Jonahs. Snatch from the unfaithful, weak and treacherous hands, the helm which they now hold only for our destruction! This is the only chance of safety.

A POLITICAL CURIOSITY.

The St. Louis Bulletin brings to light the annexed extract of a letter published in the Missouri Intelligencer of the 2d of October, 1834, under the proper signature of Col. Thos. H. Benton. We heartily commend it to all the present admirers of the Missouri humbugger.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The principles which would govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They constitute a system of American policy, based on the agriculture and manufactures of his own country—upon interior, as well as foreign commerce—upon interior, as well as exterior commerce—upon the independence of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer that the founder of the system is the natural enemy of his own work. That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new tariff; the ardent friend to interior commerce would be the strenuous opponent of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer that the founder of the system is the natural enemy of his own work. That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new tariff; the ardent friend to interior commerce would be the strenuous opponent of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer that the founder of the system is the natural enemy of his own work. That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new tariff; the ardent friend to interior commerce would be the strenuous opponent of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

LOCO FOCOS IN DOUBT.

Tennessee.—We have never seen a party more severely tortured than is the majority in the Tennessee Legislature. On taking up the resolutions instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the Sub-Treasury bill, a few days since an amendment was offered by Mr. Brown, that it should be "with the specie clause," but it was negatived; whereupon Mr. Gaines moved the words "without the specie clause;" but that was negatived also. The poor fellows evidently didn't know whether their matters in Washington would ultimately go for or against the specie clause, and so although it must necessarily assume one shape or the other, and they must be in favor of it in one shape or the other, they voted against both—so that hereafter, if Van should go for the specie clause, they can huzza for the specie clause, and if he goes against it, they can say "down with this." This matter being decided, Mr. Jennings moved that the resolution be amended, by adding the words, "with a provision for the insurance of treasury notes, receivable for dues to the government, but irredeemable in specie;" but this, being negatived also, Mr. Jennings then said that of course "the party" were opposed to the policy pursued by "the government" since 1837; whereupon the leaders avowed that they were not to be so understood. In other words, they are in favor of nothing, and against nothing, except as it may be ordered at Washington—and seeing how often opinions have changed there, they are determined not to commit themselves until they are officially apprized what is Democracy and what is not! We commend their discretion.—They show that they are as fit for slaves as any set of men in Turkey.—*Lynch Vir.*

FROM THE KANSASVILLE BANNER.

We notice that some of the Whigs in the Legislature are in the habit, when speaking upon political subjects, of designating their opponents as Democrats. This should not be, except in derision. There is not a particle of democracy in the principles they advocate; therefore they are not Democrats. They are advocates of a strong Government—of the Spoils and the One Man Power—in a word, of Martin Van Buren. Call them Van Buren men, then, or the Van Buren party. If they have the assurance and inconsistency to style themselves Democrats, why let them; but let the Whigs call them by their true appellation.

Singular Accident and Miraculous Escape.—One of the most singular accidents, (accompanied by a most miraculous escape) that we have ever had occasion to record, occurred yesterday in Portland place.—Mr. Holland, a resident there, on returning home from his morning's work, to dinner, took into his arm his little child—a girl about two years old—and was walking when it playfully about the house, when finding the settle in the attic open, he ascended the stairs to look out. Whilst he was standing on the steps a favorite kitten of the child's ran by them, and passed on to the roof.

The child exhibiting a wish to catch the kitten, the father, thoughtlessly placed her (the child) on the ridge pole of the house, (a brick house three stories high) whilst he went on the roof to catch young pussy. He had left the child but a moment, when it lost its balance, rolled over, and sliding from the roof, was precipitated on the pavement below! To the utter astonishment of the spectators of this awful scene, the child was taken up not only alive, but without the fracture of a bone, or any signs of internal hurt or harm. Her flesh was slightly bruised, but this morning she was as cheerful, and, apparently, in as good health as ever, particularly at breakfast time, when she laid to, as if nothing had happened.—*Boston Trans.*

Five young females took the veil of nuns a few days ago, at Georgetown, D. C. in the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation. They belonged, says the Georgetown Advocate, to "wealthy families in the District, and had been on probation four years."

Micanopy, Nov. 9.—More Indian Murders.—On the 8th I went over to Hoper's, across the prairie, and came pretty near being intercepted by a party of Indians; they having fired on and wounded some cattle, just as I entered the prairie, and I suppose would have reserved their fire for me, had I not been on a fleet horse, with the assistance of whose legs I was soon out of danger. This morning the Express rider left here for Fort King; after proceeding about three miles towards that post he heard rifles near McIntosh's plantation, and after riding about half a mile further, met two men who told him they had been fired upon by a party of the enemy, and one of their men was killed. Both of these men were wounded, and are now in hospital here; the arm of one, the surgeon thinks, will have to be amputated.

Army Intelligence.—Lieut. J. W. Penrose 3d Infantry, has assumed temporarily the duties of Assistant Quarter master at this post.

Lieut. James Hanson, 7th Infantry, has been ordered to cut a direct road between this place and Ft. La. Kenyon.

The Sch. Victoria, Capt. Kenyon, will sail on Monday next for New Orleans, with the 47 Indian prisoners now confined at Fort Marion. These are the prisoners so justly captured by Lieut. Hanson at Fort Mellon; on learning of the murder of the troops at Calocahutchie.

The Tallahassee Star speaks in high praise of the recent excursion of forage into the Seminole country, by Gov. Call, at the head of 200 draughted men. The scout was an extensive and efficient one, embracing the entire country of swamp and hammock quite through to the Suwannee. The Indians have not been so hotly pursued for a long time. The troops were frequently close upon them; they fired on their once or twice; routed them from their secret hiding places, and drove them out of the district.

A Tender of Money.—At the Liverpool Assizes proof was given of a tender of rent by a woman, who said she laid the money upon a table. Baron Maule took occasion to lay down the law as respects tenders. "As to tenders, it is very strange that they are so rarely made in a legal manner. One would think it a very easy thing to make a tender; but it is the rarest thing in the world to find a tender clearly proved. People commonly clog a tender with some condition, which makes it no tender in law. One man goes to another, and says 'here is your fourteen pounds, but I must have a receipt in full of all demands.' A tender, to be good, must be an unconditional one, clogged with no stipulation whatever; and certainly the tender made by this woman was as good a tender as I ever got out in evidence in my life."

A rhyming word for "Silver"—It is a fact well known to the literary world, that there is no legitimate word in the English language that will rhyme, or, in poetic parlance, *ingle* with the word silver. A conversation upon this well known anomaly occurred yesterday between a number of literary gentlemen, whose erudite remarks had been for some time very attentively listened to by another of the literati, Mr. Phelps. Sleeping up he gravely said:—Gentlemen, if you will please allow me, I know an English word that will *ingle* with silver." What? that eagerly inquired one of the gentlemen. "Gold," answered the modest intruder—at the same time extracting in his hands a number of "yellow boys" and "Mexican castings."—*N. O. Picayune.*

Musical Anecdote.—Frederick S., a musical amateur of Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, possesses a female spaniel, which has become a strange source of terror to all the mediocre musicians of the place and its vicinity. Having acquired a competence by commercial industry, Mr. S. retired from business, and devoted himself, heart and soul, to the daily and hourly enjoyment of his favorite science. Every member of his little household was by degrees involved more or less in the same occupation, and even the household could in time bear a part in a chorus, or decipher a melody of Schubert. One individual alone in the family seemed to resist this musical enticement; this was a small spaniel, the sole specimen of the canine race in the mansion. Mr. S. felt the impossibility of instilling the theory of sounds into the head of poodle, but he firmly resolved to make the animal bear some part or other in the general domestic concert, and by perseverance, and the adoption of ingenious means, he attained his object. Every time that a false note escaped either from instrument or voice, as often as any blunder, of whatever kind, was committed by the members of the musical family, (and such plunders were sometimes committed intentionally,) down came his master's cane upon the back of the unfortunate poodle, till all howled and growled again. By and by, simple mannaes with the stick were substituted for blows, and at a still more advanced period of this extraordinary training, a mere glance of Mr. S.'s eye was sufficient to make the animal howl to admiration. In the end, poodle became so thoroughly acquainted with and attentive to false notes and other musical barbarisms, that the slightest mistake of the kind was infallibly signified by a yell from her, forming the most expressive commentary upon the misperformance. When extended trials were made of the animal's acquirements, they were never found to fail, and poodle became, what she still is, the most famous, impartial, and conscientious critic in Hesse. But, as may be imagined, her musical appreciation is entirely negative; if you can sing with expression, and play with ability, she will remain cold and impassible. But let your execution exhibit the slightest defect, and you will have her instantly showing her teeth, whisking her tail, yelping, barking, and growling. At the present time there is not a concert or an opera at Darmstadt to which Mr. Fred. S. and his wonderful dog are not invited, or at least the dog.

Death of the Giraffe.—We learn, with regret, that one of the two beautiful Giraffes, owned by Messrs. Welch & Co. and exhibited in this city a year ago, died on Friday, in Newark, New Jersey. These animals cost about twenty thousand dollars.

A heavy weighing four hundred pounds was killed on the 4th ult. near Hampton, Gloucester county, New Jersey.

POVERTY OF PUBLIC MEN.

Chevalier, the French traveller, thinks that our public characters, and especially our national functionaries, are allowed to spend and be spent in their country's service, rather more than is either politic or just. He allows them to be "servants" of the people; but thinks they are not treated as well as other mortals. As might be expected, he would have a system of retiring pensions. On this subject he says:

"I had already seen the illustrious Gallatin at New York, who, after having grown old in the service of the republic, after having been for forty years a legislator, a member of the cabinet, a minister abroad, after having taken an active part in every wise and good measure of the Federal government, was dismissed without any provision, and would have terminated his illustrious career in poverty, had not his friends offered him the place of president of one of the banks in New York. The distress of President Jefferson in his old age is well known, and that he was reduced to the necessity of asking permission of the Virginia legislature to dispose of his estate by lottery. While President Monroe, still more fortunate, after having spent his patrimony in the service of the State, was constrained to implore the co-operation of Congress; and these are the men to whose country owes the invaluable acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida."

General Harrison's case strikes him as another of the same class. He encountered that gentleman at Cincinnati, and gives us the following comment:

"I had observed at the hotel table a man about the median height, stout and muscular, and of about the age of sixty years, yet with the active and lively air of youth. I had been struck with his open and cheerful expression, the amenity of his manners, and certain air of command, which appeared through his plain dress. That, in my friend, General Harrison, clerk of the Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas."—What? General Harrison of Tippecanoe and the Thames?

"The same; the ex-governor, the proprietor of Tecumseh and Proctor; the architect of our disasters on the Raisin and at Detroit; ex-governor of the Territory of Indiana, the ex-minister to one of the South American republics. He has grown old in the service of his country, he has passed twenty years of his life in those far wars with the Indians, in which there was less glory to be won, but more danger to be encountered, than at Btch and Astoria. He is now poor with a moderate family, neglected by the Federal government, although very vigorous, because he has the independence to think for himself. As the Opposition is in the majority here, his friends have thought themselves of coming to his relief by removing the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who was a Jackson man, and giving him the place, which is a lucrative one, as a sort of retiring pension. His friends in the East talk of making him President of the U. S. Meanwhile we have made him clerk of an inferior court."

National Bank.—For ourselves, however, we do not know exactly what to say about the question of a new National Bank. We had one a few years ago, and a most valuable and useful one. With about the same rationality and discretion as a child that pounds a gold watch to pieces to discover what is inside of it, our Executive Magistrate laid violent hands upon and crushed that machine, and his followers almost ran wild with joy and admiration at this exploit, under the blessed effects of which they are now as near running mad with pain. When these same people have come fully to their senses, it is possible that they may perceive that they have been altogether in error in regard to this Bank question. But we have no evidence that they have yet done so; and as we are decidedly of opinion that no new National Bank should be established without a clear expression of the public will in its favor, we trust the Whigs at least will not agitate the question in Congress, but leave it to those who are responsible for the administration of public affairs, if they choose to move in the matter.—*Nat. Intell.*

Another diabolical attempt was made to burn Natchez, on the evening of the 8th inst., at about half past 9 o'clock, fire having been discovered on the roof of one of the out houses in the rear of Cotton square, Franklin street, but it was fortunately discovered before the fire had got through into the garret. The spot is mid by the Free Trader to have been well chosen for a most extensive conflagration, which, had it succeeded, would have swept a range of the most extensive stores and dwelling houses that are still left to that unfortunate city, the wind at the time being very high from the north. Many sick persons were in the immediate vicinity, who, with difficulty, would have been saved from the flames. The incendiary (for it was evidently the work of one of the worst kind) must have gone up an avenue leading from Commerce street to the cotton yard, (late Heddons's,) and climbed upon the range of out houses, which were accessible from that point.

Mr. Sorrier, of the Jefferson Hotel, picked up yesterday morning, 6th instant, the fragments of the pitch, lime, and Lucifer matches, with which the fire was kindled.

"Another abuse injurious to Agriculture, is the contempt cast upon the husbandman by the inhabitants of cities. Even the most servile artists, and the most lazy citizens, consider him that cultivates the earth with a disdainful eye; they humble and discourage him. They dare to despise a profession that feeds the human race! The natural employment of man? A little insignificant stay maker or beer-seller, places far beneath him the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Rome. China has wisely prevented this abuse; agriculture is there held in honor; and to preserve this happy manner of thinking, every year, on a solemn day, the Emperor himself, followed by his whole court, sets his hand to the plough, and sows a small piece of land. Hence China is the best cultivated country in the world. It nourishes an innumerable multitude of people, that at first appears to the traveller too great for the space they possess."—*Vattel's Law of Nations.*

Death of the Giraffe.—We learn, with regret, that one of the two beautiful Giraffes, owned by Messrs. Welch & Co. and exhibited in this city a year ago, died on Friday, in Newark, New Jersey. These animals cost about twenty thousand dollars.

A heavy weighing four hundred pounds was killed on the 4th ult. near Hampton, Gloucester county, New Jersey.



Charlotte:

Wednesday, December 8, 1839.

GOVERNOR, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Of Guilford County.

Candidates for Governor.

It will be seen by the Correspondence in another column, that John M. Morehead, Esq., of Guilford County, has accepted the nomination of the Whig Convention as a Candidate for Governor. We have therefore placed his name at the head of our columns, and called our flag to the mast, and with it we shall sail to a glorious victory or sink with an inglorious defeat. Of this we have no fears, although the love of fame is growing cold, and the spoils are doing its worst. If all this opposed to the spirit of anarchy and confusion which is now prevalent throughout the country, will only do their duty. We are in North Carolina has more at stake than John M. Morehead, for his interest is identified with hers, and no man is better qualified to reflect honor on the past for which he has been nominated.

It is understood that the Agency of the Bank of the State in this place, will hereafter, receive in payment, any notes of South Carolina Banks payable in Charlotte.

Monday last, was the regular day for the meeting of Congress. We expect warm work at the seat of Government, as an attempt will be made to prevent free members from New Jersey, who have the regular certificates from the Governor, to take their seats. Since the spirit of anarchy and anarchy is becoming so common we shall not be surprised at anything that may take place. From the following extract copied from the Crawford Statesman, published at Meadville, Pa., it is evident that similar scenes to those enacted at Harrisburg last winter are expected to take place at Washington.

The Hon. John Gallatin, in his speech before the House, on Monday evening last, declared that if the Free Whig members of Congress, who are elected and regularly returned from New Jersey, should attempt to take their seats in that body, "there will be another scene such as was enacted at the seat of Government of this State last winter." In other words, they intend to mob them. Mr. Gallatin is a Low Free member of Congress from this District, and we infer he is in the secret of the party.

Money! Money! MONEY!!! is all the cry. Even the Democracy, who is opposed to every thing called money except Gold and Silver, appear extremely willing to give their notes in exchange for bank paper as well as the Whigs. As they wish to break down all banks, to destroy all credit and reduce all commercial transactions to the immediate gold and silver system, and the gold to consist of nothing but previous metal, why don't they lead off? But this example gentlemen, please bring being better than prompt, perhaps the Whigs may follow after seeing the advantage of the plan. While we are pointing in a certain direction and advising every one of the propriety of following that course, and running for life in a directly contrary direction, our faith in their sincerity is greatly shaken. The following are some notes recently: *Present*—I wish the banks were all broke, they are a set of swindling, shuffling machines. No honest man will have any thing to do with them, they are ruining the country. Come on Democrats let us break them all down, and then Gold and Silver will be plenty. *Practice*—I would pay you but the banks will not discount. I offered a note with undoubted security, and although the notes of Mr. A. and Mr. B. were discounted, I could not get an accommodation. Really I shall be hard run unless the Banks will favor me.

We regret to have to state, that Mr. Minney Wall had his Mill on the Catawba River destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. There was between two and three hundred barrels of grain in the Mill, which was all destroyed, he knowing nothing of the accident until next morning. From the fact that there was very little fire in the Mill during the day, and from a circumstance that has since transpired, it is presumed to have been the work of some villain.

U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Tennessee having passed resolutions instructing their Senators, Mr. Foster, in accordance with a previous expressed determination, sent in his resignation to the Legislature. On the 19th ult. both Houses met in Convention to elect a Senator to fill the vacancy, when the Hon. Felix Grundy was elected by a strict party vote—56 to 44. It will be recollected that this same Mr. Grundy was instructed by a Whig Legislature but refused to obey.

Massachusetts.—The latest accounts from Massachusetts show that no election of Governor has taken place by the people. The political complexion of the State will depend on the fifty six members of the House elected on the 25th ult. If the Whigs succeed in electing a majority, which is probable, the State is safe.

Mississippi.—We have not received full returns from Mississippi, but there is very little doubt of the success of the Van Buren party in that State, electing the Governor, Congressmen and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina met in Columbia on the 25th ultimo. We have received the Governor's Message, but have not pursued it. Of this document the Telecopiers remark:

"The Message of his Excellency the Governor, according to such judgment as we could form upon merely hearing it read, appears to be a sensible and business-like document. Whether or not we may concern in all its views, certainly it is composed in a tone of dignity and calmness, entirely appropriate to the high station from which it emanates."

Extant from England.—The Queen of the British Queen arrived at New York on the 23d ult. She experienced most hospitable weather, but notwithstanding she made her passage in 18 days, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th. She brings 180 passengers and London dates to the 2d. The London Courier of the 2d states that a further decline had taken place at Liverpool in Cotton, and it was not expected to improve until a more positive assurance of permanent relief in money matters takes place. Col. Henderson had failed in getting England to acknowledge the independence of Texas—the question of slavery is the cause. Mr. Jordon appears to be getting the affairs of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. in a fine train for meeting all demands against it in Europe. The British arm in India had been very successful, and the French army as represented as being outrageous on the subject. Mehmet Ali was making preparations to prosecute the war against the Sultan, and the Sultan had likewise reorganized the Turkish army in Asia Minor. The news from China was still unfavorable.

Georgia and Maine.—The following extracts from the Message of the Governor of Georgia will show how the affair between Georgia and Maine, relative to the abduction of a negro from the jurisdiction of the former, now stands:

"I regret to inform you that the Legislature of the State of Maine has declined taking any measures to give satisfaction to this State for the violation of its constitutional rights, by the refusal of Gov. Dunlap and Gov. Kent to deliver up for extradition the persons charged with the abduction of a slave from this State. The Legislature of Maine has taken any order in relation thereto, notwithstanding that the Legislature had passed a law at its previous session defining the power of the Executive Department in arresting and delivering up fugitives from justice from other States, and evidently with the view of justifying Gov. Dunlap in his previous refusal to deliver up Philbrook and Kellerson to the authorities of this State."

"The conduct of the Legislature of Maine and the previous conduct of Gov. Dunlap and Gov. Kent, prove conclusively that the opposition to the institution of slavery is so great among the people of that State, that their public authorities are prevented from obeying the injunctions of the Constitution of the United States, when required to deliver up fugitives from justice charged with the crime of violating the rights of property in slaves. This State cannot therefore protect by its own authority, the rights of its citizens in slave property against this disposition of Maine, to violate them. For this purpose you will be justified in declaring by law, that all citizens of Maine who may come within the jurisdiction of this State, on board of any vessel as owners, officers, or mariners, shall be considered as being so with the intent to commit the crime of inducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice."

"I have not called a convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the course they ought to pursue in maintaining their rights in consequence of the refusal of Maine to do them justice, as directed by the resolutions of the Legislature passed at its session of 1837, for the reason, that the Legislature failed to provide for the expense of such a Convention, and because a Convention for another object had already been called by the Legislature, and its proceedings submitted to the people for ratification."

The Richmond Whig publishes a statement of what it considers a correct classification of parties in the Virginia Legislature, which meets in January next, as follows:

Senate,	10	3	19
House of Delegates,	66	8	56
	—	—	—
	76	11	75

It will be seen that the balance of power

It will be seen that the balance of power is with the Conservatives. This will probably lead to the reelection of Mr. Rives to the U. States Senate.

The following is one of the toasts given at a recent agricultural meeting in Worcester, Mass.

Marys Multitudo.—A tough name for a tender tree. Though it has worm'd itself into the affections of many, may they never find themselves bit by a caterpillar, nor see their hopes fly away on the wings of a butterfly.—*N. Y. Express.*

Fire.—On Sunday morning last, between the hours of 12 and 1, the peace of our town was disturbed by the alarm bell of fire. Upon its discovery, it had made such progress, as destroyed every hope of extinguishing it, before its rage should be fully vented. It originated in the workshop of B. Jetton & Sons, and fanned by a steady breeze, rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings and quickly reduced them to ashes. The large and commodious Hotel, of Mrs. Schenck with all the appurtenant buildings; the two story building occupied by Gen. Seagle and the Messrs. Jettons; the store of Jacob Ramours, Esq., and all the buildings in the rear of these upon the same square, were completely destroyed. A portion of Mr. Ramours's Goods were saved, little or nothing belonging to the others.

The loss has been very considerable, for the few that have suffered. It is estimated by none at less than \$35,000.—*Whig Banner.*

A Whig Senate for at least four years.—For more than 20 years the men just ousted from power have had a majority in the Senate of this State. By the present returns that body is changed, and the Whigs at last will have a clear and decided majority. Next year, six Locos and two Whigs go out, so that there is every reason to suppose that their numbers will be still further increased. It is therefore quite certain that for the next five years, the Whigs will have the ascendancy.—*New York Express.*

The very remarkable result has taken place in Massachusetts, of a father and son on opposite tickets, and both elected to the Senate—the father a Democrat and the son a Whig.

Seth Sprague, senior,	3940
Seth Sprague, junior,	3949

So the son beat the father 9 votes!

Moments Extraordinary.—There is a man living in Huron, Ohio, who has twenty-four children by one wife, all hale and hearty, eighteen of whom are males, capable of bearing arms. "In peace prepare for war," is a good maxim.

From the Raleigh Register of the 20th ultimo.

The Acceptance.

We publish the Correspondence between the Committee of the late Whig Convention, and Mr. MOREHEAD, on the subject of his nomination by that body for Governor. It will be a source of unmingled satisfaction to the Whigs of North-Carolina, that he has accepted the nomination tendered him, and in a spirit, that promises the most auspicious results. We therefore unfurl the banner to the breeze. We place Mr. MOREHEAD's name at the head of our paper, gratified that such a nomination has made our duty, and that of every other conductor of a Whig Paper, not only agreeable but exceedingly easy. Though pressed for time, we must be permitted to allude to the characteristic boldness and manliness of his Communication. It is so plain, that he who runs may read. No shuffling, no trimming, no ambiguous sentences, but in the spirit of a true Whig, he calls things by their right names, regardless of consequences personal to himself. Next to a holy cause, the chief essential to success is to have a gallant leader. In our Candidate, we have such, and we go forth to battle confident of victory—not a confidence springing from any false estimate, either of the prowess of the enemy, or of our own numerical force, but a confidence based upon the thorough belief, that the people wish to do right, and will do right, if properly enlightened. But to the Correspondence.

Raleigh, November 18th, 1839.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq.:

Sir: The undersigned, as the authorized organ of a Convention of Delegates of the Whig party, assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 13th inst., have the pleasure of announcing to you, that you have been unanimously selected by that body, as the Candidate of the Whig party for Governor of the State, at the ensuing election.

In thus communicating to you the decision of the Convention, the undersigned will add the hope, that it may suit both your inclination and convenience, to accept the nomination, and thereby give the fullest assurance of your hearty co-operation in the great struggle for correct principle, which the Whigs are now endeavoring to maintain—on the success of which, sooner or later, they verily believe depends the existence of all those inestimable institutions which have been reared by the wisdom of our forefathers, and consecrated by their blood.

You will be pleased to make known your determination, by replying to this note at your earliest convenience.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your most ob't serv'ts.

J. P. CALDWELL,
JOHN HINTON,
WM. L. LONG,
S. F. PATTERSON,
JAMES WEBB.

Greensboro, 25th November, 1839.

GREENSBORO: Your Communication of the 13th inst. has been duly received, and we are glad to hear that the Convention of Delegates of the Whig party, assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 13th inst. had unanimously selected me as the Candidate of the Whig party for Governor of the State, at the ensuing election.

This flattering testimonial of respect, emanating from so respectable a source as that Convention, does not fail to impress me with a lively sense of the honor done me by that body; and, if there were no other reasons to influence my course, the respect I have for the wise heads, the pure hearts, and the well established Republican principles of those who composed that Convention would make me hesitate long before I would gain my wish.

But I know I shall be pardoned by that Convention, when I say that considerations, higher than those already suggested, combine in making up the decision to which I have already come. I view that Convention as emanating directly from the people, and as reflecting their wishes and their will. They have found themselves grossly deceived by those in whom they heretofore placed confidence. They were promised every thing, every thing, that the party, honesty and economy of our Republican institutions could require. Instead of finding these pledges fairly redeemed, they have witnessed with mortification and regret, the Federal Executive, repeatedly endeavoring to fix upon them the complicated machinery of his Sub-Treasury; and that, too, after they have repudiated his notions and rejected his schemes. From manifestations of the late President, I am fully convinced, that the Whig party, in the person of Mr. Caldwell, have been selected to deliver the Address to the Alumni and Graduating Class. Both gentlemen have accepted their appointment.—*Raleigh Register.*

We learn from the Richmond papers, that the venerable Dr. Carter Berkeley, of Hanover County, while in the act of feeling the pulse of a dying patient, fell and expired, without having manifested the slightest symptom of disease.—*Id.*

The President's political tour through this State cost a great deal and came to nothing. Even in Kinderhook, where he sojourned for nearly a fortnight, the Loco-Foco majority has decreased some 10 or 15 votes. What confidence can he expect to inspire the people of the Union with, when his own State has once, twice, thrice rejected him?—*Id.*

What Mr. Van Buren has done in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland, must be done all over again. It is unnatural that other States should take up the President whom his own State casts off. Her example will inspire the Whigs everywhere to redoubled exertion.

During the late election in Massachusetts handbills were circulated by the loco-focos, signed by men who stood high as men of veracity, stating without reservation that the State of New York had gone back to the support of the Albany Regency. And this, too, when the contrary was positively known to be the case. The Providence Journal gives the Boston Post some hard slaps for its agency in circulating "false returns."

A Funny Resolue.—A meeting of the friends of the administration was held lately at Cincinnati, Ohio, and among other resolutions passed by it was one affirming that Col. Benton, "is among the first of legislators, the most incorruptible of patriots, and the most honest of men." For a full confirmation of the latter part of the resolue, see the records of Chapel Hill University.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

We see in the Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst., a communication addressed to Governor Noble, by Ex-Governor John L. Wilson, in which he recommends, (as the only means of preventing banks suspending specie payments,) the passage of a law, that whenever a bank refuses to pay its notes in specie, it shall not be at liberty to call upon any of its debtors for their debts, nor shall the same carry interest. If such a law was in existence, there would not be many bank suspensions.—*Ga. Cons.*

A Mr. Springer has introduced into the Georgia Senate a bill to exempt all white persons, except lawyers and doctors, from poll tax. The fellow ought to be degraded of all his property, if he has any, and confined for life by some curable disease.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

ed to the Sub-Treasury Bill will not hold the Treasury that will then be discovered.

Recount is a word that seems to have been stricken from the nomenclature of the present Administration. It has become a by-word and a jest. The Expenditures of the Government, increased from thirteen to thirty millions, show the State party in power as by the word. An empty Treasury and a bankrupt Government tell the people, how grossly they have been deceived.

The people are at length awakened from their lethargy and security, and aroused to their danger. They no longer regard glossy Messages and partisan demagogues. They have determined to think and to act for themselves. They are moving in their primary Assemblies. They are determined, by united action, to put an end to that miracle, which has bankrupted the Government, corrupted its Officers, and brought universal distress upon every class of the community, except embosoming Office-holders.

Your Convention was the offspring of that determination, and no person can unite with the people, more heartily than I do, "in the great struggle for correct principle, which the Whigs are now endeavoring to maintain."

At no period of my life, could I call this have been made with more inconvenience to myself, than the present; but as it is the wish of the people that I shall be their Candidate, I "accept the nomination." And, for this expression of their kind consideration, I pledge them whatever of ability and of zeal I possess, in the noble cause in which we have embarked.

Before closing this communication, I desire to submit a few remarks in relation to two subjects in which North-Carolina has much at stake. I allude to the Public Lands, and to the subject of Abolition.

North-Carolina ceded to the United States a large Territory. She is equally interested, with other States, in all the Public Lands. Her interest in these Lands is worth millions upon millions; and, if she could receive her share of the proceeds of those Lands, every poor child of the State could be educated, and every work of Internal Improvement successfully prosecuted. The President has left us nothing to hope from that quarter, and it remains for the people to say, whether his will shall govern them, or their will shall make him cease to govern.—Whether HE shall be sovereign, or THEY shall be sovereign, as a North-Carolinian, I will never consent to surrender this ample patrimony of our Old State.

On the subject of our domestic institution of Slavery, I should suppose there could be but one opinion in the South, among men who have capacity to think.

The emancipation of our slaves among us would lead to consequences too direful for contemplation. And no man will meet with more uncompromising hostility, than I will, the very first fanciful or unconstitutional aggression made upon this institution, guaranteed to us by our Federal Compact.

The People's attention should be drawn to the fact, that some rickety understandings, and hypocritical politicians, are continually conjuring up the evil charge of a union between the Abolitionists and the Whigs—not because they have such apprehension, but to prevent the discovery of an actual union and co-operation of the Abolitionists with the present Administration, ever since they received that withering rebuke at the hands of Mr. CLAY.

For well as for me, my destiny is fixed in North-Carolina, and my prospects for future prosperity are attached to her soil—and whatever I now have or ever expect to have, will be protected by her institutions.

For your kind expressions of regard towards me, accept, gentlemen, individually, my sincere thanks, and for the distinguished honor done me by your Convention, accept collectively, and in their behalf, the profound acknowledgments of your most ob't serv't.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.
To Messrs. J. P. CALDWELL, JOHN HINTON, WM. L. LONG, S. F. PATTERSON, JAMES WEBB, Committee.

We understand that Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, has been selected by the Philanthropic Society of our University to deliver the Annual Address, at the next Commencement, before the two Literary Societies; and that Col. Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus County, has been chosen by the Dialectic Society, to deliver the Address to the Alumni and Graduating Class. Both gentlemen have accepted their appointment.—*Raleigh Register.*

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A Council.—A council of six or seven, composed of one or two members of each district city, a protestant from another district, and a catholic from another district, met in a hall, and after mature deliberation and lengthy discussion, emphatically resolved, that General Edney as a political opponent was decidedly a dangerous man; and that "he must be broken down before the next election." It was further resolved, that the gentleman from Cabarrus, must become the Van Buren candidate to represent that county in the next Legislature, and that for effect, a Van Buren meeting be held, not at Concord for there were too many Whigs there, but in the lower end of the county. This meeting has accordingly been held, we understand, as the first step towards the execution of their designs. A man who, it is expected, will be a candidate for Congress, is to be broken down, and of course the regions of fancy are to be traversed, and the inventive powers of mind employed for such unholy purposes. We think it bad enough to make serious charges when the grounds actually exist, but to determine to do it before they have existence, is really too bad.—*Whig Banner.*

Broke Jail.—A letter from Wadesborough N. C. informs us that two men, Alexander Gowing and Wm. Holbrook, escaped from the Jail in that town on Saturday night last. They were confined on a charge of stealing and carrying to Knoxville, Tenn. a negro slave belonging to Wm. Ratliff, of Anson county. Gowing is 38 or 40 years of age, broad shoulders, rather spare build, dark hair, keen blue eyes, large beard, long and rather pointed nose, nearly covering the upper lip, sharp chin, weight 150 lbs. wore a blue cloth frock coat, blue pantaloons, boots, and old white hat.

Holbrook is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout, hair light, and erect in front, weighs about 160 lbs. fair complexion, and freckled, wore a frock coat of Kentucky Jeans, with velvet collar, mixed homespun pantaloons. They were from Carter County, Kentucky.

The above particular description is given to put the public on their guard against two infamous rascals, one of whom has long been engaged in stealing.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The committee of safety of Mobile have reported to a meeting of citizens of that place, that after the most thorough and impartial investigation, they are unquestionably of opinion that John H. Love and James B. Wilson are guilty, the first of setting fire to the shop of Mr. Hutchinson, and the latter of setting fire to his own or an adjoining building, on the night of the 7th October, whereby from four to five hundred buildings were consumed, and they recommend that a committee be appointed to examine the testimony and dispose of them in such manner as such committee may deem proper.

The meeting of citizens resolved that all persons whom the committee thought guilty of incendiary acts, be committed to prison under the warrant of a justice of the peace.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Silk Culture.—Mr. Gideon B. Smith, in the last number of the Journal of the American Silk Society, holds the following language:

"Let every owner of trees bear this in mind—let them hold on to their trees—don't sell unless you can get a fair price—until spring, and then you will have the aid of the speculators in getting good prices. Above all, let growers keep out of the city markets. Every one who goes to the cities to sell, adds to the great stock already there, and gives feverish force to the panic."

Better advice than this—sounder and more disinterested—no man in the country could give. We repeat it, KEEP AWAY FROM THE CITIES. Look for a market at home or anywhere else but in the cities, for there is no market there at present. Every thing is flattened by the pressure for money—business is stagnant and the energies of the country shivering under a palsy which will require time and gentle treatment to remove.—*Silk Farmer.*

The largest man in the United States holding a public office, is Mr. Hickock, a member of the New York Assembly.—Major Noah advises him to go up to Albany before the river closes, as no stage can possibly carry him up; besides, the Sergeant at Arms must have time to clear a space and build a chair that will hold him.

Value of a note.—The New York Express says:—Mr. Thomas M. Clark, of Kortright, Delaware county, has the honor of electing Mr. Root by his vote. He was in the midst of business here when the election began—when he left, hurrying home and voting, and then coming back to New York, making the whole distance travelled 350 miles.

NOTICE.
WILL be hired, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January next, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, viz: Bonaparte, Henry, Rachel and Dovey, all known as first-rate house servants.

—ALSO—
Will be rented, at the same time and place, for twelve months, the Houses & Lots formerly owned and occupied by the late James M. Hutchison in the town of Charlotte, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling House occupied by Mr. Shaw, and a Medical Shop occupied by Dr. Hapgood.

THO. L. HUTCHISON,
Guardian for his Son.
Elysian Grove, Dec. 2, 1839. 113

Attention Cavalry!
THE Cavalry Troop are requested to attend in Charlotte, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, M. to elect Officers and transact other business as regards the Troop.

A MEMBER.
Dec. 2, 1839. 114

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MARRIED.
In this county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. S. Williamson, Mr. B. P. BOYD, of this place, to Miss THIRZA H. B., daughter of the late Thomas H. of Providence Settlement.

(This marriage was inserted a week or two ago, but owing to a mistake it is inserted again.)

DIED.
In this county, on the 25th ultimo, MARY W., daughter of Mr. Minney Wall, aged 10 years 6 months and 9 days.

In this County, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. THO. HAYS DOWNS, aged 65 years, a soldier of the revolution.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 27.

Brandy, Peach, 45 a 50	Peanut, 45 a 50
do Apple, 40 a 45	do Raisin, 35 a 40
Bacon, 11 a 12	do Lard, 35 a 40
Beeswax, 23 a 25	do Tallow, 20 a 25
Bale Rope, 8 a 10	do Sugar, 8 a 10
Coffee, 13 a 14	do Leaf & Lump, 15 a 20
Cotton, 6 a 7	do Salt, 80 a 90
do Bagging, 15 a 20	do do in sacks, 80 a 90
Corn, 60 a 70	do Wheat, 80 a 90
Flaxseed, 8 a 9	do Whiskey, 40 a 50
Flour, 85 a 90	do Wool, 17 a 20

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 22.

Bacon, 11 a 12	do Lard, 35 a 40
Beeswax, 20 a 22	do Tallow, 20 a 25
Bagging, 18 a 20	do Molasses, 45 a 50
Bale Rope, 10 a 12	do Rice, 50 a 60
Coffee, 12 a 15	do Sugar, 80 a 90
Corn, 60 a 70	do Salt, 80 a 90
Corn, 75 a 80	do Salt in sacks, 80 a 90
Flour, 85 a 90	do do bushel, 80 a 90
Feathers, 40 a 50	do Tallow, 20 a 25

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 21.

Bagging, Hemp 18 a 20	do Corn, 60 a 70
Bale Rope, 10 a 12	do Lard, 35 a 40
Bacon, round, 12 a 14	do Iron, Sweden, 85 a 90
Butter, country, 20 a 25	do English, 85 a 90
Cotton, 7 a 10	do Lard, 35 a 40
Molasses, 40 a 45	do Molasses, Cuba 45 a 50
Flour, country, 8 a 10	do do, 45 a 50

CHARLOTTE—NOVEMBER 23.

Bacon, 15 a 18	do Lard, 35 a 40
Bagging, Hemp 17 a 20	do Molasses, No. 1 13 a 14
do Tow, 12 a 16	do No. 2 11 a 12
Bale Rope, 8 a 11	do No. 3 7 a 7 1/2
Cotton, upland 9 a 11	do Nails cut, 7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Coffee, 11 a 12	do Rice, 50 a 60
Corn, 60 a 70	do Salt, 80 a 90
Flour, 80 a 90	do do bulk, 80 a 90
Iron, Russia, 50 a 60	do do T. Island 40 a 50
do Sweden, 50 a 60	do Sugar, 7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba 40 a 45	do Leaf and Lump 14 a 16
do N. O. 00 40 a 45	do do, 55 a 60

Exchange at night, on the North, 3 per cent. pre.; 30 days 4 per cent.; 60 days 5 per cent. Bank Checks on the North 9 a 10 per cent. North Carolina money, 0 per cent. discount. Interior Georgia Bank Notes 4 per cent. discount. Savannah 1 per cent.; Augusta 3 per cent. discount.

Cash.

ALL those indebted, either by Note or Account, to the old firm of J. M. Morrison & Co. and Morrison & Harris, will please call and settle by CASH, as longer indulgence will not be given.—The Notes and Accounts will be found at the Store of Taylor, Harris & Co.

S. A. HARRIS.
Dec. 2, 1839. 115

Lost.

A FINE GOLD WATCH, valued at \$175, the property of the subscriber, and taken from John Morse's Hotel, in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Saturday, the 23d of November, out of the room first in the range of offices South of the Hotel. Description—Gold case, entirely new, with unusually small gold hands, near the points of which there are small round holes, opens and winds on the back. Attached to which, when lost, was a pink Guard Chain, made of braided with Gold Key with steel pipe, ten extra jewels—the number not recollected. Any person finding said Watch and taking it to Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, or any of the neighboring villages, will be liberally rewarded for the same.

B. M. EDNEY.
December 2, 1839. 116

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.
THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latimer, dec'd, containing 330 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the more Plantation of 100 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—
330 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided into suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.

RUFUS REID, Executor.
Nov. 29, 1839. 117

Negro Hiring.

I WILL hire out, for twelve months, on the 1st day of January next, at the Plantation of Ell Springs, dec'd, all the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.
Dec. 2, 1839. 118

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WICKLIFFE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1839.

C. W. & E. R. Harris.

POETRY.

HOME.

In early days, when childhood's charm
Held sweetly round our happy hearts,
When love's far cry was wild and warm,
And pure the joy that life imparted;
When home, its form, and friends through life,
Watch'd o'er our soul with anxious eye,
To this life we're now its brightest day,
And memory takes its deepest dye.

Long years may lift their laden tramp,
And cheerer light her laden tramp,
And food its flame with thought and tears;
Or friendship bloom, or fortune smile,
Or pleasure wait where'er we roam,
Still—still will memory oft beguile
From each, from all, a thought of home.

True then our aim of being true,
And there we find our true abode;
Then many a shroud and flower grows,
By dew of dawn that lingers yet;
Like mid-day dews, these friends repeat,
By yew trees brought and cyprus shaded;
Or like some wild autumn rose,
Present, when all around is faded.

I would not that a stranger land
Should hold for me the dreamland pillow;
I would not that a stranger land
Should hold for me the dreamland pillow;
The old, old story of the world,
The old, old story of the world,
The old, old story of the world,
The old, old story of the world.

LOVE AND DEBT.

It's only being in love and debt
That breaks us of our rest;
And he that is in love and debt,
Of all the world is best.

A SHORT STORY.

A robber on a captain's post,
The robber on a captain's post,
The robber on a captain's post,
The robber on a captain's post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LYING SERVANT.

There lived in Sweden a certain lord,
Pious, just, and wise, to whom lot it fell
To have a serving man, a great rogue, and
Above all, addicted to the vice of lying.

The name of the lord is not in the story,
Therefore the reader need not trouble himself
About it.

The knave was given to boast of his wondrous
travels. He had visited countries
which are nowhere to be found in the map,
and seen things which mortal eyes never be-
hold.

He would brag of the twenty
four hours of the clock—for he dreamed
falsehoods in his sleep, to the truth of which
he swore when he was awake.

His lord was a cunning and a virtuous man, and
used to see the knave in the night, and
said to him, "How can it be?"

"He would answer with fierce oaths and
protestations, that so it was. He swore,
alone and alone, and might the, and so
forth."

Yet was the knave useful in the
household, quick and handy; therefore he
was not disliked of his lord, though verily
a great liar.

It chanced, one pleasant day in spring,
after the rains had fallen heavily, and
swollen the floods, that the lord and the
knave rode out together, and their way
passed through a shady and silent forest.

Suddenly appeared an old and well grown
fox. "Look," exclaimed the master of the
house, "look, what a huge beast I never be-
fore have I seen a reynard so large!"

"Dost thou boast surprise thee by his huge-
ness?" replied the serving groon,
casting his eye slightly on the animal,
as he fled far away into the cover of
the brakes; "by stone and bone, I have
been in a kingdom where the foxes are big
as the bulls in this!"

Whereupon hearing
so vast a lie, the lord answered calmly,
but with mockery in his heart, "In that
kingdom there must be excellent lining for
the clocks, if farmers can there be found
well to dress skins so large!"

And so they rode on—the lord in silence;
but soon he began to sigh heavily. Still
he seemed to wax more and more sad in
spirits, and his sighs grew deeper and more
quick. Then inquired the knave of the
lord what sudden affliction or cause of sor-
row had happened. "Alas!" replied the
wily master, "I trust in heaven's goodness
that neither of us two hath to-day, by any
floodwardness of fortune, chanced to say the
thing which is not; for assuredly, he that
hath so done must this day perish."

The knave, on hearing these doleful words, and
perceiving real sorrow to be depicted on his
master's countenance, instantly felt as if his
ears grew more wide, that not a word or
syllable of so strange a discovery might es-
cape his troubled sense. And so, with ra-
ger exclamations, he demanded of the lord
to ease his suspense, and to explain why so
sudden a doom was now about to fall upon
companionable liars.

"Hear then, dear knave," answered the
lord, to the earnestness of his servant,
"since thou must needs know, hearken!
and may no trouble come to thee from what
I shall say. To-day we ride far, and in
our way is a vast and rolling flood, of which
the ford is narrow, and the pool is deep; to
it hath heaven given the power of sweeping
down into its dark hole all dealers in false-
hood, who may rashly venture to put them-
selves within its truth-loving current! But
to him who hath told no lie, there is no fear
of this river. Spur we our horses, knave,
for to-day our journey must be long."

must the journey be for some who are here,
and as he spurred, he sighed heavier and
deeper than his master had done before him,
who now went gaily on; nor ceased he to
cry, "Spur we our horses, knave, for to-
day our journey must be long."

Then came they to a brook. Its waters
were small, and its channel such as a boy
might leap across. Yet, nevertheless, the
groon began to tremble, and feebly
asked, "Is this now the river where harm-
less liars must perish?" "This, ah no!"
replied the lord, "this is but a brook, no liar
need tremble here." Yet was the knave
not wholly assured, and stammering, he
said, "My gracious lord, thy servant now
bethinks him that he to-day hath made a
fox too huge; that of which he spoke wa-
verily not so large as an ox, but, stone and
bone, as big as a good-sized roe."

The lord replied, with wonder in his
face, "What of this fox concerneth me?
If large or small, I care not, Spur we our
horses, for to-day our journey must be long."

Long, indeed, still thought the serving
groon, and in sadness he crossed the brook.
Then they came to a stream running quick-
ly through a great meadow, the stones show-
ing themselves in many places above its
frothy water. The varlet started, and cried
aloud, "Another river! surely of rivers
there is to-day no end; was it of this thou
talkedst before?" "No," replied the lord,
"not of this." And more he said
not; yet marked he with inward gladness
his servant's fear. "Because, in good
truth," rejoined the knave, "it is on my con-
science to give thee note, that the fox of
which I spoke was not bigger than a calf!"

"Large or small, let me not be troubled
with thy fox; the beast concerneth not me
at all."

As they quitted the wood, they perceived
a river in the way, which gave sign of
having been swollen by the rains, and on it
was a boat. "This, then, is the doom of
liars," said the knave, and he looked ear-
nently towards the passage craft. "Be in-
formed, my good lord, that reynard was
not larger than a fat wether sheep!" The
lord seemed angry, and answered, "This
is not yet the grave of falsehood; why tar-
nest me with this fox? Rather spur our
horses, for we have far to go." Stone and
bone," said the knave to himself, "the end
of my journey approacheth!"

Now the day declined, and the shadows
of the travellers lengthened on the ground,
but darker than the twilight was the sad-
ness on the face of the knave. And as the
wind rustled the trees, he ever and anon
turned pale, and inquired of his master if
the noise were of a torrent or stream of wa-
ter. Still, as the evening fell, his eyes strove
to discover the course of a winding river.

But nothing of the sort could he discern,
so that his spirits began to revive, and he
was fain to join in discourse with the lord.
But the lord held his peace, and looked as
one who expects an evil thing.

Suddenly the way became steep, and
they descended into a low and woody valley,
in which was a broad and black river,
creeping fearfully along, like the dark
stream of Lethe, without bridge or boat to
be seen near. "Alas! alas!" cried the
knave, and the anguish came from the
pores of his pale face. "Alas! miserable
me! this then is the river in which liars
must perish!" "Even so," said the lord;
"this is the stream of which I spoke; but
the ford is sound and good for true men."

Spur we our horses, knave, for night ap-
proacheth, and we have yet far to go."

"My life is dear to me, said the trem-
bling serving-man; "and thou knowest
that were it lost my wife would be discon-
solate. In sincerity, then, I declare that
the fox which I saw in the distant country
was not larger than he who fled from us in
the good this morning!"

Then laughed the lord aloud, and said,
"He knave! wert thou afraid of thy life?
and will nothing cure thy lying? Is not
falsehood, which kills the soul, worse than
death, which hath mastery only over the
body? This river is no more than any other,
nor hath it a power such as I feigned."

The ford is safe, and the waters gentle
as those we have already passed; but who shall
pass thee over the shame of this day? in it
thou must needs sink, unless penitence come
to help thee over, and cause thee to look
back on the gulf of thy lies, as on a danger
from which thou hast been delivered by
heaven's grace." And as he sailed against
his servant, the lord rode on into the water,
and both in safety reached the opposite
shore. Then vowed the knave, by stone
and bone, that from that time forward he
would duly measure his words, and glad
was he to escape. Such is the story of the
lying servant and the merry lord, by which
let the reader profit.—*London Magazine.*

A Good One.—We happened into an
Academy a few days ago whilst the Geo-
graphy Class was in the act of recitation.
The lesson was under the head of questions
concerning "what is meant by Go-
vernment?" Amongst these is the follow-
ing: "Recapitulate the powers of each
branch of our National Government."

The pupil began as laid down in the book,
"Congress makes the Laws—the President
—the President"—"What does the Pres-
dent do, sir?" asked the teacher. "Next
—next—can no one answer?" "The Pres-
ident," said a little fellow with a fine fore-
head and a bright eye, "travels about the
country electing, and passing under
triumphal arches. I could not get the an-
swer in my book, sir," he continued, "and I
saw the one I have given in the papers."

A hearty and loud laugh at the cost of His
Excellency, of course, followed.—*Albany*

A young lady, being addressed by a gen-
tleman much older than herself, observed to
him, the only objection she had to a union
with him, was the probability of his dying
before her, and leaving her to feel the sor-
rows of widowhood. To which he made
the following ingenious and delicate com-
plimentary reply: "Blessed is the man
that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of
his days shall be doubled."

The Real Fed Party.—According to the
Portsmouth Journal, the office holders are
the real fed party, because they are fed by
Uncle Sam, and pretty well fed too.

Definition of a gentleman.—Gentility is
nothing in birth, manner, nor fashion, but
in the mind. A high sense of honor—a de-
termination never to take a mean advantage
of another—and adherence to truth,
and delicacy and politeness towards those
with whom you may have dealings, are the
essential and distinguishing characteristics
of a gentleman.

A good sermon had in its effects.—A
minister having preached a very long ser-
mon, as his custom was, some hours after
asked a gentleman his approbation of it;
he replied that, "I was very good one but it
had spoiled a goose worth two of it."

ONCE MORE.
I ONCE more Newly my Customers that the
time is drawing nigh that I will expect them
to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or
Note—a deduction of five per cent. will be made
to all who will pay the money. As this is the
third Notice I have given I hope it will not be
neglected, as my circumstances require that my
books should be settled on or before the 30th of
December next. All those who neglect this No-
tice may expect to find their accounts in other
hands for collection, especially those indebted for
1838. ANDREW MONTGOMERY.

N. B. I have removed my Shop across the street
nearly opposite Cross's Tavern, where I intend to
carry on the Business as usual and will be glad to
accommodate all who may favor me with their
custom. A. M.

NEGROES
FOR SALE.
IN compliance with an order from the County
Court of Mecklenburg, July Term, 1839, I
will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the
Store of Jno. F. Hunter, on Thursday, the 2d day
of January next,

9 likely Negroes,
viz: Phil, Mingo, Jude, Ann, Chas, Moses, A-
brahm, Phillis and Susan, belonging to the es-
tate of James Richardson, deceased. Terms twelve
months' credit with bond and approved securities.
SAM'L COX, Administrator.

Read This!
ALL persons indebted to the firm of Williams
& Boyd, are notified (for the last time) that
unless they pay up to H. B. Williams, (with whom
an arrangement has been made to settle the debts)
by the 15th of January next, their Accounts and
Notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney
for suit. The business of the firm requires this
course. J. D. BOYD.

NEW STORE
ON THE
CASH SYSTEM.
W. W. ELMS
I am now opening in the
Brick Tenement, be-
tween Mr. Spriggs's and Me-
ara, Taylor, Harris & Co.

English, French, India, Italian,
and American
Staple and Fancy GOODS,
entirely new and bought with CASH, consisting
in part as follows:

Blue, Black and fancy colored CLOTHS, CAS-
SIMERES and SATINETTS, of all qualities
and prices.
Red, Green, Yellow and White FLANNELS,
Salisbury and Canton.

English, French and German MERINOS,
Duffie, Mackinaw and Whitney BLANKETS,
English and American PRINTS,
French and Scotch GINGHAMS,
Circassians, Bombazines and Challies,
Plain and print Mouslin de laine (Muslin of wool),
India, Satin, Lingerie, Ore de Rhine & SILKS,
and Ore de Rhine.

Plain and figured fancy
Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery,
Love, Brooch, Chemise and Embroidered Shawls
and fancy colored dress Handkerchiefs,
Silk Fringes, Capes, Collars, Muslin and Thread
Edgings, Insertings and Laces,
and every thing rare and beautiful for Ladies and
Gentlemen's Apparel.

—ALSO—
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries,
Crockeryware, Paints, Dye-stuffs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Quicksilver, Crucibles, &c. &c.

W. W. Elms respectfully solicits his
numerous friends and acquaintances to call and
examine the above Stock, and assures them that
he will afford the lowest prices on better terms than
any heretofore sold in this part of the State.
Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1839.

BOYD'S HOTEL,
Charleston, S. C.
THE undersigned (formerly of the Charlotte
Hotel, North Carolina), takes pleasure in
announcing to his friends and the travelling
community, that he will open the Hotel (kept by the
late Mrs. Norris) on the corner of King and
Queen streets, about the 1st of December next.
With his experience and the undivided attention
which he will give, he flatters himself that those
who favor him with their patronage, will be satis-
fied and feel at home. To produce these effects
no efforts will be spared. The House is now un-
dergoing a thorough repair which will make it
present quite a different appearance. J. D. BOYD.

To the Fashionable Community!
J. & D. JAMISON
HAVING permanently
located them-
selves in Charlotte,
as successors to A. Graham,
Esq., offer their services
as

TAILORS,
to all who may favour
them with their patron-
age. Their known abil-
ity and skill, in their pro-
fession, render it unne-
cessary to say that they are ready to do the best
work in this section of North Carolina. Having
one connected with the firm of long and success-
ful experience in the

Art of Cutting,
they are prepared to pay to the public, that they
are determined to let no article of clothing made
by them, go from their Shop without being entire-
ly satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and
making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present un-
der the firm of Jamison & Co. in the house hith-
erto occupied by Mr. Graham.
Charlotte, Oct. 16, 1839.

Warrant Deeds for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
JUST received and for sale, a handsome as-
sортment of
STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Books and Stationery, Hats,
Boots and Shoes, Bonnets,
Hardware, Queensware and
GROCERIES.

direct from New York and Philadelphia, chosen
for CASH, Country Producers, on an exact basis
to prompt payers. Please call and see.
N. B. TAYLOR.
Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1839.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
JUST received and for sale, a handsome as-
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for CASH, Country Producers, on an exact basis
to prompt payers. Please call and see.
N. B. TAYLOR.
Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1839.

DAVID COWAN,
House Carpenter, Joiner and Builder,
SOLICITS a share of patronage from the cul-
tured and substantial community. He can be
found at his residence, 63 miles from Charlotte,
on the Camden road.
Nov. 18, 1839.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now
receiving their Fall &
Winter supply of
GOODS,
which they offer in sell on as good terms as they
can be bought in this market.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.
Oct. 22, 1839.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold on the 13th day of December
next, to the highest bidder, the Planta-
tion where Sarah Haynes,
deceased lived, containing about
300 acres of land, lying on the
waters of Paw Creek. Terms
of sale made known on the day of sale.

WILL COOK, } Exec-
DAVID C. HAYNES, } tors.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having obtained Letters of
Administration on the estate of Lincoln
Stewart, dec'd, will sell on Thursday, the 12th of
December next, at his late residence, all his per-
ishable property, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Gin and Running Works,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
with other articles too tedious to mention. Terms
made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. POTTS, Adm-
Oct. 31, 1839.

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS
AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well reg-
ulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the
stomach is always requisite for the promotion of
sound health—stimulates digestion, and keeps
the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On
the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar blad-
der, in which the bile is first preserved, being
formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it
passes into the stomach and intestines, and regu-
lates the indigestion. Thus we see when there
is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly
suffering. On the other hand, an overabundance
of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and
often promotes very severe attacks of disease,
which sometimes end in death.

Fever is always preceded by symptoms of a
disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disor-
ders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or
febrile diseases. From the same cause, the nat-
ural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole
vascular system is impaired and reduced be-
low its natural level, as exhibited in palpitating
languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, dyspepsia,
and even death itself, in consequence of an overabun-
dant of a peculiar substance to the digestive or-
gan.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times
attended by decided symptoms of an existing dis-
eased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with
those signs which are known to point out their
contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but
when the disease is advanced, it happens to be
loaded with irritating matter, some derangement
of the healthy operation; either of the general sys-
tem, or of some particular organ of the body is
the certain result; and when this state happens to
be united with any other symptoms of disease, its
effects are always thereby more aggravated. The
progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid
as scarcely to admit of time for the application of
such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general,
the precursory symptoms of gastric load are per-
ceptible for six days or two weeks in the frequent
paroxysms, a period when the most efficacious as-
sistance may be given, by unloading the stomach
and alimentary canal of its irritating contents,
and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should al-
ways be taken in the early stages of bilious com-
plaints; and if persevered in strictly according to
the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines, often prescribed in
these diseases, although they may effect a tempo-
rary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy
state of the blood, and consequently tend to pro-
mote a return of the very disease which they are
employed to cure. It is then by the use of purga-
tives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds,
which, possessing within themselves no detri-
mentous agencies, which decomposition, combustion,
or alteration can develop or bring into action;
and therefore capable of producing no effect, save
that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS
have proved to be the most happy in their effects
in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegeta-
ble preparation ever offered to the public. If the
stomach is full, they cleanse it by exciting it to
throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duo-
denum without exerting vomiting or nausea in the
stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the
liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious
flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimu-
lating the capillaries, terminating in the
inner coat, which an increased flow of the vesic-
ular particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained
secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor,
WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—
to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or or-
ders must be directed.

THE Good Samaritan, explaining more fully
Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, may be had gratis
at the office 375 Broadway.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by
T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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